

DEMAND FOR ARMY HORSES CONTINUES IN ALL COUNTRIES

Opportune Time for Far-Sighted American Farmer to Gather in Best Stamp of Thoroughbred Stallions and Mares for Purpose of Breeding Good Standard Animal for Martial Nations.



Excellent Type of Army Horse.

(By CAPTAIN A. H. WADDELL.)
Although there is no great war going on at the present moment there never has been a time when army horses are so much needed as they are at present, for notwithstanding Hague's tribunals, Carnegie peace funds, and an apparently general desire for arbitration and the peaceful settlement of International dispatchers every great and military nation of the world is increasing its armament both on land and at sea, the great martial nations of the world are nothing more nor less than armed camps.

Foreign governments are well aware that horses cannot now be had by the mere purchase of them in numbers anything like sufficient to supply their demands. Indeed the scarcity of army material in the shape of horse flesh is not to be had in anything like approaching the numbers required.

The United States has spent an average of \$30,000 a year on cavalry horses. France has noted \$1,500,000 and Germany \$950,000 to horse breeding. In England they spend something over \$20,000 a year for breeding horses, many of which are at once marked down by foreign buyers, and the shortage of horses bred in this country during the last three years amounts to something like 30,000 and in spite of the huge proportions of their army estimates, the remount department.

An additional 30,000 horses are needed to reach the minimum of riding horses immediately required for that army to say nothing of artillery and transport animals.

The scarcity of horses in the British army is appalling, the breeding of suitable horses in England sinks progressively and official condemnation of existing methods of a new organization have disturbed the horse societies and the industry in general. Farmers, who must be the natural agents in breeding horses are out of touch with the war office, and are giving up what might be a sound and fairly lucrative part of their business.

Such facts as these ought to open the eyes of alert America whose facilities for stock raising are unlimited. All the peace congresses in the world will never prevent war, nor will war ever cease until man has assumed a far higher plane and a far higher civilization than he enjoys today. The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest will be in evidence for many thousands of years to come, and it will only be after the refining influence of progressive evolution has been slowly operating towards improvement for ages, that man will be

able to live peacefully with his neighbor and without wanting to rob him of that which is his or measure words with him to see who shall claim some coveted territory, as his own.

Yes, wars will go on, and horses will be required more than ever although peace rest upon the greater part of the world today. Since racing laws have come into effect in various parts of the country and so much thoroughbred stock has been, and is still be sold and widely dispersed and there are still many horses of this class for sale, there has never been a more opportune time for the far-sighted American to gather in the best stamp of thoroughbred stallions and the best class of brood mares for the purpose of breeding a good standard of army horse to supply the enormous armies of the great military nations of the world, to say nothing of the United States army itself.

Artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, are now the arms of the service upon which the outcome of a campaign depends, and this force to be effective must be horsed in such a way as to leave no possible doubt as to the standard. It must be as fast as it is possible to make it, always in condition, trained to the hour, and "fit to go," at a moment's notice.

The makings of such horses as these would always be on hand for the great armies of the earth of the large ranch owners if the rolling west would start in and breed a class of horse that would meet their demands.

Too Many Roosters.

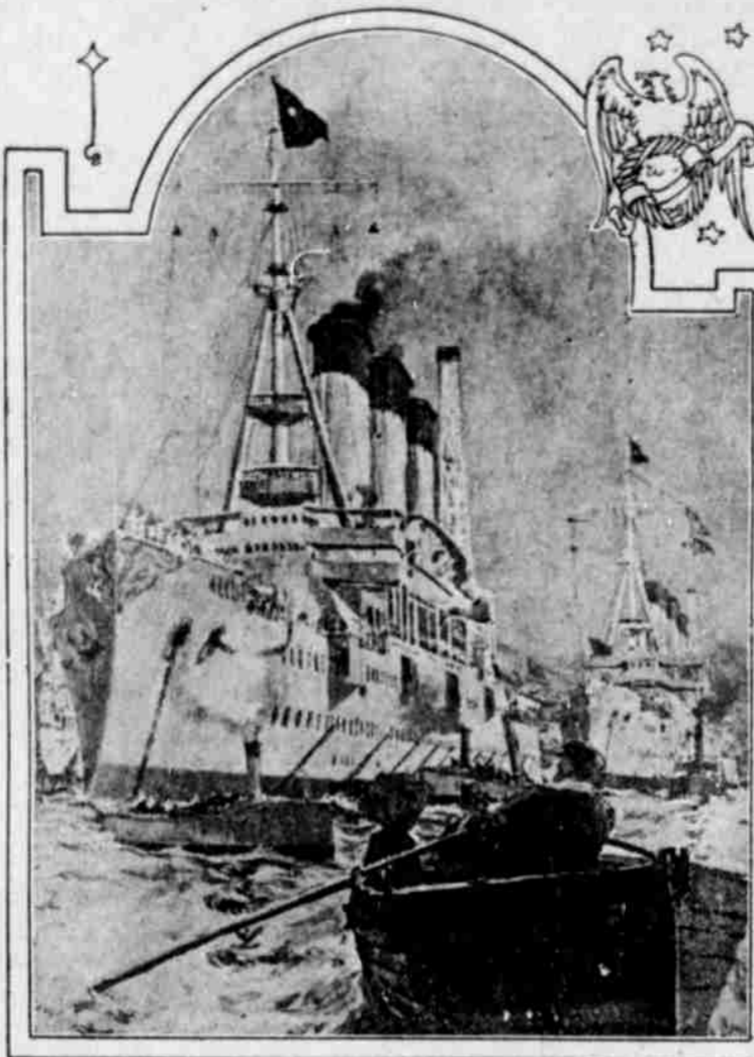
Do not keep too many male birds as they are not needed for breeders and are a constant expense. Hens lay as well or better without them and the eggs keep longer, are better for storage and private customers.

Twenty hens, the best you have, mated to two good males will produce enough eggs for almost any farmer to set. Even fanciers could sometimes make more by caponizing the inferior cockerels than by keeping them late and selling them at a small price.

German Sausage.

Sausage in Germany is made of chopped meat and fat, liver, lung, heart, brain, rind of bacon, often with the addition of spices, salt, saltpeper, greits, bread crumbs, rice, raisins, etc., filled in intestines, stomachs and bladders. Most sausage is made of pork, although beef, horse and mule meat, mutton, goose and game liver, and sometimes even fowls, fish and crabs are used.

UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTING FLEET



TYPES OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET

WARS and rumors of war die hard. Even at this late time in the world's history, when civilization might be supposed to have repressed the primitive lust for blood and plunder, the alarmist has only to lift his voice in congress to banish tranquility from our bosoms.

Millions are given to promote the cause of universal peace. Yet the nations of Europe compete with each other for the privilege of bearing the heaviest burden in the way of modern armaments. England trembles at the thought of Germany; Germany, with her rapidly expanding commerce, leaps to the Dreadnought type of naval construction and increases her expenditures to overcome England's two-power lead. Austria lays down four first-class battle ships. Russia is said to be contemplating the expenditure of \$300,000,000 on her navy. The United States is warned that in no long time Germany will oust her from the second place upon the seas. Not the least important business of peace would seem to be the preparation for war.

One is reminded of the ancient Chinese sage who was sent to Europe by his emperor to investigate the merits of the Christian religion. It was a troublesome time. The great nations were locked in a death struggle; battle fields ran with blood; violent schisms sprang up and were suppressed with slaughter; the continent was no better than a huge shambles. After the sage had looked his fill he returned to his emperor.

"China is too peaceful a nation," he said, "to be adapted to the Christian faith."

Peace Dove is Elusive.

It is possible to believe that this shrewd Oriental had not made a profound study of Christian ethics; but at least he had seen that during some centuries of acceptance it had not availed to put an end to the horrors of war. Perhaps the essence of the thing is better understood today, and yet he would be an optimistic prophet who should declare that the era of unbroken peace had dawned.

The country was recently warned that its standing army is inadequate to repel foreign invasion. This was met by the declaration that the sea is still the nation's impregnable bulwark, and that while the navy floats no hostile nation could land a force. What, then, is the condition of the American navy and what are its facilities in the way of naval base and coal supply in the event of war?

Notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of naval construction, which was introduced with the Dreadnought type, the government has during some years followed the practice of laying down two battle ships annually. The appropriations for the five years ending June 30, 1911, reach \$593,727,861, as against \$131,971,877 for the preceding five-year period. This program has placed the American navy in the second place with a total of 152 ships, carrying 136 guns and having a displacement of 717,702 tons. Germany comes next, with 209 vessels, carrying 100 guns and having a tonnage of 666,025.

Many Fighting Monsters.

At the present time England and America have four Dreadnoughts each of about equal tonnage. Germany has three and Japan one. But Germany, which formerly built small battle ships, has turned to Dreadnoughts in an attempt to overcome England's great lead, and when the present program of the nations has been carried out she will stand second. Britain will then have seventeen of these monster

engines of destruction, Germany thirteen, the United States ten, Japan six, and Russia and Italy four each.

But in the meantime the Panama Canal will have been opened, and the efficiency of the American navy almost doubled. Up to now the larger portion of the fleet has been kept in Atlantic waters, but with the canal open it would be possible to effect a change of position in case of need without serious delay.

A writer signing himself "Navarch" emphasizes, in an article on "The Disposition of Our Fighting Fleet," in the Columbian Magazine, the importance of the new naval stations in the Pacific. He speaks particularly of Pearl Harbor at Hawaii, where a naval base is now being established, and of the dry dock Dewey at Olongapo, sixty miles from Manila.

"The protection of our Atlantic coast," he says, "lies in a fleet based on Guantanamo, and the protection of the Pacific coast lies in a fleet based on Pearl Harbor. Both Guantanamo and Pearl Harbor are ideally situated in their respective spheres. The former is centrally located with reference to the Panama Canal and our Atlantic coast, and a fleet based there would command all the avenues toward the canal. Hawaii stands in the Pacific as our outpost, and no power could successfully approach our Pacific coast without taking it and meeting victoriously the strong fleet which we would maintain there."

North Carolina Bear Hunts.

Jones county farmers are making a regular campaign against the bears, which are giving hog raisers no end of trouble. A year ago some of the farmers bought a couple of bear dogs, from which they have raised a pack. Almost daily hunts have been conducted, and the nine hounds have never failed to get a bear.

Recently there was a hunt on Mill creek, in which twosome men participated, and these were delighted to see the skilful way in which the dogs handled the bear, the latter, true to his fighting style, sitting upon his haunches and fighting. Henry Oliver finished the bear with a bullet. The leading bear hunters are V. A. and W. H. Bender, who are the owners of the pack. In that section there are many small swamps, with a thick growth of bay and other trees, in which bears and deer take refuge. It is a capital hunting ground for northern sportsmen in the winter.—Raleigh correspondence Forest and Stream.

The Laird's Pictures.

Some years ago a Scotch laird found on succeeding to his estates that the house contained two portraits of a distinguished member of the family who had flourished during the reign of George III., one by Reynolds and the other by Raeburn. He knew no more of pictures than a Newfoundland dog and he decided that two portraits of the same individual need not be kept. The Reynolds was retained, while the Raeburn was presented to a public gallery. The worthy man was struck with consternation some time afterward when he found that his gift had been valued at \$25,000 and probably the picture would now fetch double that amount.

New York's Debt is Heavy.

New Yorkers are the biggest borrowers in the world; at least they are so collectively, for the city owes seven times as much as any other city in the country and more than one half as much as the largest 27 other cities in the land.

The American Home

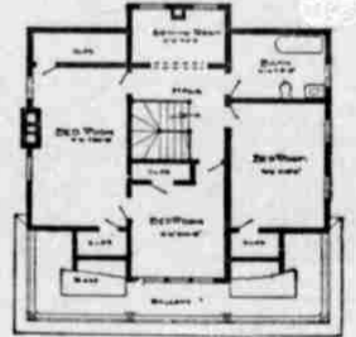
WILLIAM A. RADFORD Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In spite of speculation in modern house building and the shoddy materials and methods of construction too frequently seen, the fact remains that, on the whole, we build better today than they did in the "good old days" of our forefathers. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the problem of building today is infinitely more complicated than that which confronted the builder of colonial times, owing to the unexampled complexity of commercial and industrial conditions now marking a transitional period in the development of American city and suburban life. In the olden days all life savored more or less of the country, with its comparative simplicity of conditions. Now, however, the scene is transformed. The marvelous progress of mechanical invention, the creation of new materials and processes and of rapid and powerful labor-saving devices used in building construction, the wide development of natural resources, the rise of new and complex industrial conditions, the rapid growth of industrial centers, the extension of the facilities of commerce, the great lessons of the fire risk—all these have been reflected more or less in American contributions to the art of building as such. Moreover, the architect and the builder of today have advantages that were not at their command a century ago. The range of available and adaptable building materials has greatly broadened, thus giving a selection that did not exist in former days; and this advantage is emphasized by vastly improved transportation facilities which place at the disposal of the builder the varied materials, not only of this entire country, but of the entire world.

It is only, however, within the past thirty years, with the revival of the

colonial influence, with its central hall and symmetrical layout on either side, its classic columned and balustraded porch across the entire front, its curved light above the center window in the dormer, etc., have been embodied in the cottage illustrated in the perspective view and floor plans shown in the accompanying cuts. A house like this can be built complete, under favorable conditions as to location and labor, for \$2,650 to \$2,800. It is 37 feet wide by 31 feet 6 inches long, not including the length added by the front porch. It contains seven rooms, besides a spacious reception hall. This hall, in the very center, entered directly from the veranda, opens at the left into a commodious and well lighted living room running the full length of the house from front to rear. Half way along the outer side wall is an ample fireplace,

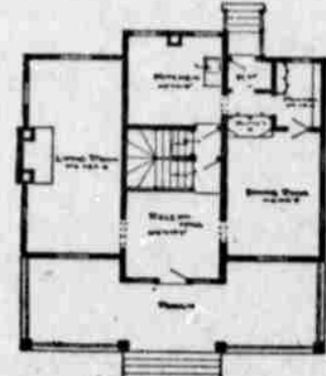


Second Floor Plan.

whose hearthstone is the magnet for many a genial and happy family gathering to enjoy the true comforts of home when the weather is too chilly outside to use the spacious outdoor, retreat of the ample porch. Along the opposite wall may be ranged the bookshelves, piano, couches, or some of the other furnishings ordinarily found in the room where the family spend much of their time. The dining room is at the right of the hall, and is provided with a buffet. A door opens directly at the rear, on the right, into the pantry, which is also



long-lost art of concrete working, the advent of the steel structural frame, and later the combination of steel and concrete in what is known as the "reinforced concrete" type of construction, that anything of great importance really new has been developed in the art of building in this country. Even to this day, outside of the Spanish missions, there can hardly be said to be any distinctively American type of architecture, the results so far developed being merely an eclectic treatment based on well-tried old-world



First Floor Plan.

traditions, though infused in some rare instances, as in the buildings of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, with a breadth of conception and an ineffable spirituality of treatment which have been seen only here.

It is probable that in the "colonial" style of architecture—a modification of the type developed in England during the reign of the four Georges, and hence sometimes called the "Georgian"—with its quaint freedom of treatment of the Roman orders and its traces of classic refinement, we approached as near as we have ever come to the development of a truly national type of American architecture; and in our modern work it is not safe utterly to disregard the rules upon which it was based.

A few features traceable in the "co-

connected with the kitchen in the center of the house by a hallway that may be entered from the vestibule opening directly off the back porch. The stairs to second floor ascend from rear of reception hall, and those to basement open off a closed passageway connecting the reception hall in the front with the kitchen in the rear.

The hall upstairs opens directly into three spacious bedrooms on the sides and front of the house, each well lighted and provided with ample closet accommodation, the large bedroom on the left having two of these conveniences so much appreciated by the housewife. The designer showed his further regard for the needs of the family by providing a good-sized sewing room directly over the kitchen. The bathroom is on the second floor, opening directly off the upstairs hall. A well-lighted basement extends under the entire house.

Resenting the Lie Direct.

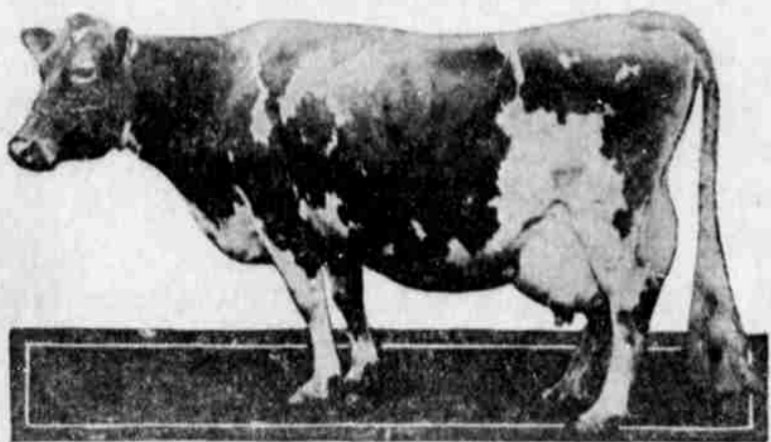
"The statement that a man was a liar does not bear the weight it used to do. There were times when, if one man called another a liar, that man was called to account for it—it might even be in a duel," said Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, speaking at the Union Society of London with regard to lies told at recent election petitions.

"I have come to the conclusion that the world in general is coming to think that it does not matter very much if one's neighbor calls you a liar or not. You can smile, meet him in society, go out and play golf with him, and shake hands with him. I wish people resented more this impudience of being liars."

Uncle Hawkeye's Philosophy.

"Dey tells us dat de fiddle an an invention o' de devil, but yo'll notice one thing, sah. Dis is it: Every time a fiddle is made dey has in kill a mudder (trill), no count account of a mudder, cat to all de strings. Anybody dat sunder de fiddle, he's a bad man."

GUERNSEY IS GREAT MILKER



The first official record of imported Guernseys occurred in 1823, when a sea captain while stopping at the island, bought a pair and sent them to his brother in New Hampshire. Since then their growth in popular favor has been steady, the improvement of the breed, along scientific lines, has been pronounced, and it has resulted in one of the greatest of dairy breeds.

The New England states have remained the center of the Guernsey industry and proud of the fine, record-breaking herds which they have im-

proved, these people have protected this breed with jealous care, individually and as clubs, the American Guernsey Cattle association being well known throughout the United States by cattle breeders. In fact the great old Guernseys of the world, "Missy of the Mist" and "Dolly Dimple," with whose remarkable performances every breeder is familiar, are owned by members of this club. Of the two "Dolly Dimple" is at the head, her butter record being 1,975 pounds; Missy's record is 1,199 pounds.